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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
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August 1990

Highlights

Toward The Summer Solstice

Ahh . . . summertime in the Pacific Northwest. Fill it with blue skies over a carpet of green. Heighten the tempo on the farms and in the forests, eateries and hotels, parks and resorts proportionate to the rise in average daytime temperatures. Add in a major international cultural and sporting event in the guise of the 1990 Goodwill Games hosted back-to-back with major national conventions. Overlay that atop an economy slowed but only in relative terms from recent years. And you pretty much have a picture of work-a-day life in Washington in July.

Outdoor activity in agriculture, construction, recreation, and tourism all heightened seasonally with the onset of summer. Farming, in particular, shifted into higher gear with the start-up of raspberry and vegetable harvesting in western Washington; wheat, barley, early potato, and

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soft tree fruits in eastern Washington. Special trade and highway contractors took full advantage of better weather by boosting overall construction payrolls toward their highs for the year. Furthermore, some of those drivers stalled by freeway projects were in fact workers on vacation whose jobs were temporarily filled through personnel supply agencies, thereby adding to the summertime job count.

On the flip side, release of non-teaching staff at the state's public and private schools effectively overwhelmed whatever expansion took place during the month in the private sector. This kind of pattern is typical for this time of year. A reversal will undoubtedly occur in September-October with rehiring of the same staff for the new academic term. In the interim, however, government will track at its low for the year. Release of additional census workers was yet another factor impacting July as the enumeration phase wound down.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Meanwhile, Washington's unemployment rate inched up from a 22-year low of 4.8 percent in June to 5.0 percent in July. Again, this was no surprise. Entry of large numbers of students into the active workforce normally bulges the unemployment rate initially before that onslaught can be assimilated. The rate will undoubtedly fall back again in August.

Despite some slowdown in the overall rate of job growth, normal seasonal expansion of the economy is pushing hard against available labor supply. Labor markets throughout most of the state's major metropolitan areas have tightened progressively since spring. July's statewide unemployment rate measured better than a full percentage point below a year earlier and the lowest recorded for the month since 1968. Moreover, the state inched below the national average for only the second time since October 1966.

Over the past seven years, Washington's unemployment rate has been effectively cut in half. And over the past year, the rate has continued to drop while the national

average has shown no change. The net result: the state's traditional one to two percentage point spread over the national jobless rate has been removed. Bear in mind that the area economies are operating presently at their seasonal highs. Nevertheless, ongoing growth of the state vis-à-vis the nation continues to make for favorable statistical comparisons.

Resident Civilian Labor Force

Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Jul 1990 *Preliminary*	Jun 1990 *Revised*	Jul 1989
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,548,200	2,564,100	2,475,200
Employment	2,420,100	2,441,600	2,322,800
Unemployment	128,100	122,500	152,400
Unemployment Rate	5.0%	4.8%	6.2%
National Unemployment Rate	5.5%	5.3%	5.3%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Sources: Employment Security Department; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Total nonfarm employment dropped over the month by 24,900 as 33,100 non-teaching staff in public education were released for summer recess. The reduction in education was on a par with last year. But in addition, another 4,000 census workers were removed from federal payrolls driving the cumulative net loss in the government sector to 32,700. At the same time, private payrolls moved in the opposite direction by adding 7,800 workers in July. The comparable figure a year ago was 8,500.

Barring seasonal factors, the underlying rate of employment change statewide has eased since the beginning of the year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, nonfarm employment has drifted from a heady 7.0 percent annualized rate of growth in the first quarter to 2.2 percent in the second quarter and then to 1.3 percent in July. Given the prospects for continued retrenchment in both aerospace and forest products, together with the impacts now arising from higher oil prices, this kind of pattern should logically be expected to continue through the balance of 1990.

Much of the slowing to date has been confined principally to manufacturing. And specifically to aerospace and lumber and wood products. Both reflect adjustments off a very high base and both were down between 1,200 and 1,400 workers from a year before in July. In addition, however, some easing has also taken place in construction, largely in housing. Again, the base of measurement for this industry is coming off an all-time high. The services sectors, meanwhile, continue to pace the economy. But growth in business services has also slowed.

Manufacturing Is A Mixed Bag

Manufacturing in July inched up by 600 workers in contrast to 2,600 in the same month a year ago. Those industries adding workers included lumber and wood products (+300), fabricated metals (+200), heavy machinery (+200), and apparel (+200). Offsets came in aircraft manufacturing (-300), food and kindred products (-200), and miscellaneous durable goods production (-100). On a seasonally adjusted basis, total manufacturing employment was off 700 over the month and 7,000 since the first of the year.

Nearly half the slide since January, or 3,300 workers, has been associated with aircraft production. Early in the year, Boeing announced target layoffs aimed specifically at bringing workers levels on the 747-400 more closely in line with production requirements. Since that time, a pullback in defense has added another dimension. The bottom line looks to be a 6,000 net reduction year-end to year-end from a high of 116,300 in December 1989.

At the same time, lumber and wood products employment has gone nowhere. And on a seasonally adjusted basis has actually fallen by 3,100 from January to July. Admittedly, the first quarter was buoyed by exceptionally mild weather which allowed activity to proceed at a time of normal seasonal lows. To a great extent, that pattern played havoc with the seasonal adjustment factors throughout most of the first half. But the fact that July proceeded to weaken attests to emerging softness in the industry.

Those sectors holding their own include primary and fabricated metals, machinery and instruments, printing and publishing, and chemicals allied with nucleonics at Hanford. Collectively, the non-lumber and non-aircraft portions of manufacturing account for upwards of 60 percent of the total. Linkages unquestionably exist, particularly in machinery. However, the fact that much of the state's primary goods-production is standing pat contrasts sharply with declines nationally in those same industries over the same time period.

Nonmanufacturing Sets The Stride

Into the breach has come the services economy. Employment has heightened by 26,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis since the beginning of the year. And the year-to-year margin has held virtually unchanged even when adjusted for the census at 4.8 percent for July both this year and last. Retail trade and personal services, including health services, stand at the forefront. The impact of higher population and higher employment levels over the past seven years has generated increased demand for basic services throughout the state of Washington.

Owing largely to the further pullback of noncertified staff at public schools, government payrolls dropped by 32,700 in July. Non-teaching staff, including maintenance workers, cafeteria personnel, and office support, undoubtedly will be recalled this fall. But unlike previous years, release of another 4,000 temporary census workers also figured importantly in the total. The balance of government, meanwhile, jumped by 4,400.

Trade and services netted out at a 1,900 worker gain for the month. Losses in wholesale trade (-1,300) reflected transition between major crops. Retailing was higher by 1,300. Services mounted in July by 1,900 on the strength of business services (+ 900) and health care (+ 700). Movements in every case were fairly typical for the time of year.

Construction Mounts Seasonally

As the temperature mounted, so did construction. Worker levels in the industry heightened over the month by 4,300. Half the increase came in special trades; the remainder was split evenly between building construction and public works. Most notably, the 600-worker uptick in residential construction amounted to roughly half that posted for July in the previous three years.

Housing starts have slipped badly. New starts, as evidenced by building permits, registered 36 percent higher than a year earlier in the first quarter. By the second quarter, that margin had narrowed to 9 percent. And by July volume was running 12 percent below the prior-year month. Sales of existing homes in the Seattle area have eased off, inventories have risen, and average market value has dropped since last spring. More of the same can reasonably be expected in the upcoming months given the economic scenario emerging for both the state and the region.

12-Month Margin Remains Respectable

Washington's economy over the past twelve months added 87,500 workers to the state nonfarm job rolls. The rate of increase at 4.3 percent reflects some slowing from 5.3 percent for all of 1989 and a peak of 5.8 percent in the first quarter. But the national average July-to-July was up only 1.8 percent. Manufacturing in particular has shifted from 23,400 *above* a year earlier last July to 1,900 *below*. And services has eased from 31,100 to 26,700 over the same time period.

Most of the growth continues to be centered in services and trade, however. Retail trade (+23,200) and services (+26,700) have accounted for fully half the total job gain since July 1989. Another 11,900, or 14 percent, has come in area construction. Government is higher by a near equal 11,700. The balance of the services economy shows an increase of 8,400.

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AREA TRENDS

Urban vs. Rural

All the metropolitan areas of western Washington showed an unemployment rate in July hovering below the national average. Seattle-Everett, in particular, was lower by almost two full percentage points at 3.6 percent of the civilian workforce. Other urban centers west of the Cascades clustered around 5.0 percent from a low of 4.9 in Bremerton to 5.4 percent in Vancouver. Tacoma stood at 5.0 percent. East of the mountains showed Spokane only slightly higher at 5.5 percent, the Tri-Cities at 7.8 percent, and Yakima at 9.2 percent. All registered significantly lower than a year before.

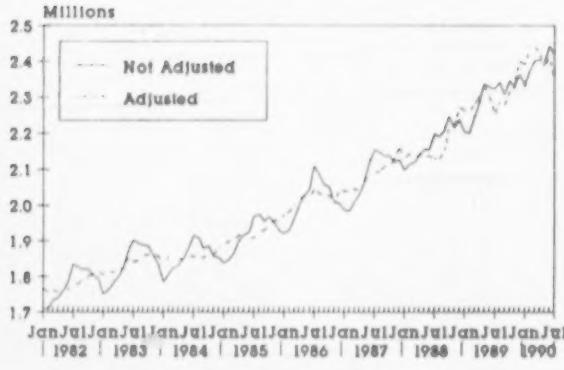
The same can be said of the outlying areas. But the absolute level of unemployment in both the timber and farm-dependent economies was a good two percentage points higher at 7.2 percent in July. Typically, both areas will drop significantly over the next couple months to their seasonal lows for the year. The nonmetropolitan counties also showed a far greater spread for the month from a minuscule 1.9 percent in San Juan County to a high of 16.2 percent in Asotin County.

Highs And Lows

It is remarkable with a slowing economy that the labor markets throughout most of Washington remain so tight. Overall unemployment is currently tracking at the lowest since the mid-1960s. The state, together with most of the metropolitan areas, has dropped below the national jobless rate for the first time since briefly in late-1966. And the difference appears to be widening.

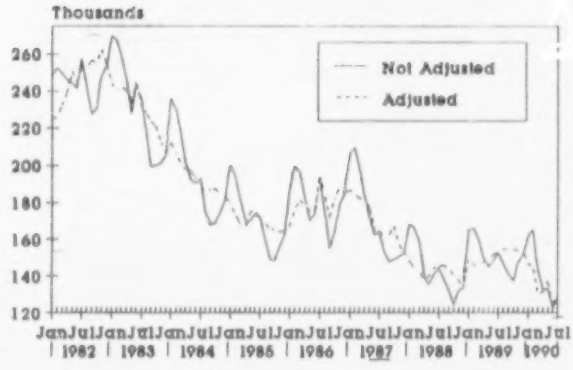
Part of the explanation probably rests in the fact that the take-off point coming into the year was abnormally low. The average for 1989 represented the culmination of seven years of extraordinary economic growth for the state which essentially halved unemployment from 12.1 percent to 6.2 percent. Normal seasonal expansion played against that base. In addition, sheer demographics is making for lower numbers of youth. And, finally, rapid acceleration of housing costs in Seattle over the past several years might possibly have reached the point of impeding some of the labor influx.

State Total Resident Employment
January 1982-July 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

State Total Resident Unemployment
January 1982-July 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

REGIONAL NOTES

Population: The Top Ten

Preliminary 1990 Census figures confirm that Washington's population growth over the past decade was among the highest of any state in the nation. The state ranked tenth out of the 50 states in terms of relative change over the ten-year period. Washington's population was tentatively estimated at 4,827,000 as of April 1, up 16.8 percent or 695,000 since 1980. Roughly half the growth occurred in King and Snohomish counties.

Comparable figures for the adjacent states showed Oregon up 7.4 percent; Idaho, 6.3 percent; and Montana, 1.0 percent. Alaska and California were higher by an astonishing 36 percent and 24 percent, respectively. So much for the big rollers. Most significantly, if the census figures hold, Washington stands to gain a ninth Congressional seat. The estimates at this point are subject to revision pending appeals by individual states.

Trimming East And West

National Semiconductor announced plans to close one of two production lines at its Puyallup plant and layoff about 300 workers in the process. Markets for ultrafast memory chips manufactured at the Puyallup facility have not proven strong enough to warrant continued peak operations. In the 12-months ending in May, National Semiconductor lost $25 million on sales of $1.68 billion nationwide. The Puyallup plant was acquired from Fairchild Semiconductor in October 1987 as part of one of the most celebrated mergers in semiconductor history.

On the east side of the state, ISC/Bunker Ramo has indicated pending layoffs of 10 to 15 percent of its nationwide workforce, or up to 250 workers. Spokane-based ISC merged with Connecticut-based Bunker Ramo in May of last year. There is no indication of where the layoffs will hit. But employment at the Liberty Lake plant near Spokane has already been reduced from 1,100 to 600 workers with the most recent cutbacks coming in April. The company manufacturers computer hardware and software primarily for the financial services industry.

Local Consumer Prices Surge

Consumer prices in the Seattle area shot up 3.8 percent in the first half of 1990—the biggest semiannual rise since the mid-1980s and substantially greater than the national average. Strong surges in prices for both food and housing accounted for two-thirds of the overall increase, but prices rose for all major spending categories. Over the year, the increase measured 6.4 percent compared to 4.9 percent for the U.S. as a whole.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Recession Or No Recession

The government's index of leading indicators, designed to signal economic activity six to nine months in advance, stalled in July. Only three of the 11 data series were positive: orders for new plant and equipment, raw material prices, and the index of consumer confidence.

The other 8 dropped over the month. The July reading followed a barely perceptible 0.1 percent increase in June, and clearly indicated an precarious economic setting even before the Mid-East oil crisis hit.

Industrial Production Goes Nowhere

Production of U.S. industries leveled off in July after rising in the previous two months – another sign the economy is cooling. Manufacturing output slipped 0.1 percent; utility production was down 0.4 percent; and mining posted a 1 percent increase. Industry also used less capacity in July. Overall operating rates in manufacturing dropped from 82.9 percent to 82.6 percent over the month.

Machine Orders Off

Understandably, given higher excess capacity in manufacturing, orders for new machine tools dropped sharply by 11.9 percent in July. Some of the weakness over the month was seasonal, reflecting summer shutdowns and model changeover in the auto industry. But part undoubtedly reflects growing uncertainty with the economic outlook, particularly among smaller machine-tool customers. Domestic orders fell 3.5 percent in July; export orders were off 54 percent.

Consumer Price Index

(All items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Jul 90 130.4	Jun 90 129.9	Jul 89 124.4	Jun 90 0.4%	Jul 89 4.8%
Seattle†	Jan-Jun 1990 124.2	Jan-Jun 1989 116.7		Jan-Jun 1989 6.4%	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

(In Thousands) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	Jul 1990 (Prel)	Jun 1990 (Rev)	Jul 1989 (Rev)	Jun 1989 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Jun 1990 to Jul 1990	Numeric Change: Jul 1989 to Jul 1990
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	2,141.2	2,166.1	2,053.7	2,073.3	-24.9	87.5
MANUFACTURING	365.8	365.2	367.7	365.1	0.6	-1.9
Durable Goods	259.7	259.4	262.6	260.2	0.3	-2.9
Lumber & Wood Products	41.4	41.1	42.8	42.6	0.3	-1.4
Furniture & Fixtures	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	0.0	-0.1
Primary Metals	13.0	13.0	13.7	13.3	0.0	-0.7
Aluminum	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.0	0.0	-0.5
Fabricated Metals	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	0.2	0.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.5	0.2	0.4
Electronic & Other Elect. Equipment	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.6	0.0	0.3
Transportation Equipment	128.0	128.4	129.7	128.7	-0.4	-1.7
Aircraft and Parts	113.0	113.3	114.2	113.3	-0.3	-1.2
Instruments & Related	14.9	14.8	15.2	14.9	0.1	-0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	-0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	106.1	105.8	105.1	104.9	0.3	1.0
Food & Kindred Products	35.7	35.9	35.5	35.9	-0.2	0.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.0	12.4	12.3	13.0	-0.4	-0.3
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.7	7.5	8.0	7.9	0.2	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.8	0.1	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.8	0.0	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.3	13.2	12.3	12.2	0.1	1.0
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	0.1	0.2
MINING & QUARRYING	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	125.5	121.2	113.9	109.5	4.3	11.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., & UTIL	114.0	113.6	110.1	109.0	0.4	3.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	536.9	536.9	505.9	506.9	0.0	31.0
Wholesale Trade	133.9[2]	135.2[2]	126.1	127.5	-1.3	7.8
Retail Trade	403.0	401.7	379.8	379.4	1.3	23.2
General Merchandise	38.3	38.2	37.0	37.1	0.1	1.3
Food Stores	68.4	68.2	61.4[2]	61.6[2]	0.2	7.0
Eating & Drinking	148.3	147.3	139.2	139.0	1.0	9.1
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	118.0	117.4	113.7	113.0	0.6	4.3
Finance	53.3	53.1	51.4	51.0	0.2	1.9
SERVICES	504.6	502.7	477.9	477.3	1.9	26.7
Hotels & Lodging	27.7	27.7	26.1	25.8	0.0	1.6
Business Services	83.2	82.3	78.3	77.8	0.9	4.9
Health Services	150.8	150.1	141.8	141.1	0.7	9.0
Hospitals	49.7	49.4	46.7	46.6	0.3	3.0
GOVERNMENT	372.5	405.2	360.8	388.8	-32.7	11.7
Federal	74.1	78.1	72.5	72.0	-4.0	1.6
State	101.6	114.6	96.2	110.5	-13.0	5.4
State Education	45.2	59.5	43.5	57.9	-14.3	1.7
Local	196.8	212.5	192.1	206.3	-15.7	4.7
Local Education	92.9	111.7	88.8	109.3	-18.8	4.1
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.8	0.8	8.0	8.0	0.0	-7.2

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management dispute.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Date: 9/5/90
Benchmark: 1989

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

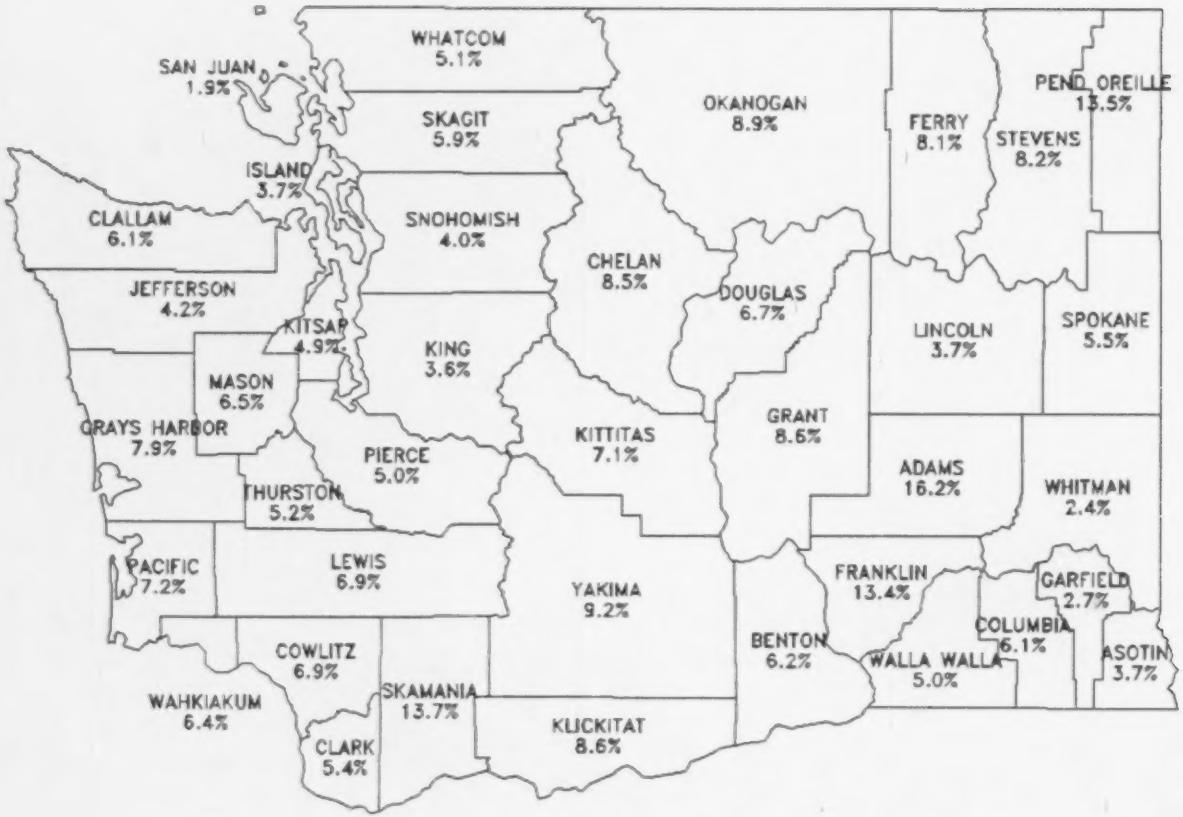
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	July 1990 Preliminary†				June 1990 Revised†				July 1989 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,548,200	2,420,100	128,100	5.0	2,564,100	2,441,600	122,500	4.8	2,475,200	2,322,800	152,400	6.2
Bellingham MSA	68,700	65,200	3,500	5.1	68,800	65,600	3,200	4.7	66,000	61,800	4,200	6.4
Bremerton MSA	82,200	78,200	4,000	4.9	82,100	78,200	3,900	4.8	79,900	75,400	4,500	5.6
Olympia MSA	84,700	80,300	4,400	5.2	85,000	80,700	4,300	5.1	80,400	75,200	5,200	6.5
Seattle PMSA	1,139,000	1,097,000	42,000	3.7	1,147,800	1,106,800	41,000	3.6	1,111,600	1,058,800	52,800	4.7
King County‡	899,100	866,700	32,400	3.6	906,400	874,500	31,900	3.5	878,500	836,600	41,900	4.8
Snohomish County‡	239,900	230,300	9,600	4.0	241,400	232,300	9,100	3.8	233,200	222,300	10,900	4.7
Spokane MSA	170,000	160,700	9,300	5.5	173,600	164,400	9,200	5.3	168,900	157,600	11,300	6.7
Tacoma PMSA	260,200	247,100	13,100	5.0	260,300	247,300	13,000	5.0	253,200	236,500	16,700	6.6
Tri-Cities MSA	77,300	71,300	6,000	7.8	83,900	78,600	5,300	6.3	73,500	67,300	6,200	8.4
Benton County‡	59,500	55,800	3,700	6.2	65,000	61,500	3,500	5.4	57,100	52,700	4,400	7.7
Franklin County‡	17,900	15,500	2,400	13.4	18,800	17,100	1,700	9.0	16,400	14,600	1,800	11.0
Vancouver PMSA	128,000	121,100	6,900	5.4	128,800	121,800	7,000	5.4	123,800	116,100	7,700	6.2
Yakima MSA	106,500	96,700	9,800	9.2	107,400	99,200	8,200	7.6	102,000	90,900	11,100	10.9
Adams	7,730	6,480	1,250	16.2	7,870	7,060	810	10.3	7,290	6,260	1,030	14.1
Asotin	10,120	9,750	370	3.7	10,220	9,830	390	3.8	9,230	8,800	430	4.7
Clallam	25,090	23,560	1,530	6.1	25,090	23,580	1,510	6.0	25,520	23,550	1,970	7.7
Columbia	2,950	2,770	180	6.1	3,000	2,890	110	3.7	1,750	1,500	250	14.3
Cowlitz	39,420	36,690	2,730	6.9	39,730	37,080	2,650	6.7	38,630	35,460	3,170	8.2
Ferry	3,320	3,050	270	8.1	3,350	3,070	280	8.4	3,370	3,030	340	10.1
Garfield	1,130	1,100	30	2.7	1,100	1,080	20	1.8	1,150	1,110	40	3.5
Grant	28,350	25,920	2,430	8.6	29,120	26,870	2,250	7.7	27,750	24,880	2,870	10.3
Grays Harbor	27,980	25,780	2,200	7.9	28,260	26,060	2,200	7.8	26,850	24,360	2,490	9.3
Island	22,650	21,810	840	3.7	22,680	21,860	820	3.6	21,230	20,250	980	4.6
Jefferson	9,540	9,140	400	4.2	9,090	8,730	360	4.0	9,170	8,730	440	4.8
Kittitas	11,780	10,940	840	7.1	12,600	11,830	770	6.1	11,340	10,400	940	8.3
Klickitat	9,070	8,290	780	8.6	8,920	8,070	850	9.5	8,660	7,730	930	10.7
Lewis	26,610	24,770	1,840	6.9	27,020	25,210	1,810	6.7	26,220	24,130	2,090	8.0
Lincoln	4,610	4,440	170	3.7	4,600	4,410	190	4.1	4,760	4,550	210	4.4
Mason	14,140	13,220	920	6.5	14,470	13,560	910	6.3	13,560	12,520	1,040	7.7
Okanogan	18,530	16,880	1,650	8.9	17,660	16,140	1,520	8.6	17,840	15,970	1,870	10.5
Pacific	7,930	7,360	570	7.2	7,840	7,340	500	6.4	7,800	7,120	680	8.7
Pend Oreille	3,340	2,890	450	13.5	3,390	2,970	420	12.4	4,630	4,170	460	9.9
San Juan	7,390	7,250	140	1.9	6,850	6,720	130	1.9	6,770	6,600	170	2.5
Skagit	43,160	40,600	2,560	5.9	40,220	37,780	2,440	6.1	40 060	37,100	2,960	7.4
Skamania	2,110	1,820	290	13.7	2,190	1,890	300	13.7	2,140	1,830	310	14.5
Stevens	12,700	11,660	1,040	8.2	12,880	11,690	1,190	9.2	12,460	11,370	1,090	8.7
Wahkiakum	1,410	1,320	90	6.4	1,360	1,260	100	7.4	1,420	1,340	80	5.6
Walla Walla	25,430	24,170	1,260	5.0	26,050	24,890	1,160	4.5	24,730	23,340	1,390	5.6
Wenatchee Labor Area	46,790	43,090	3,700	7.9	42,410	39,080	3,330	7.9	43,910	39,950	3,960	9.0
Chelan County‡	31,220	28,570	2,650	8.5	28,250	25,910	2,340	8.3	29,430	26,490	2,940	10.0
Douglas County‡	15,570	14,520	1,050	6.7	14,160	13,170	990	7.0	14,490	13,470	1,020	7.0
Whitman	18,210	17,770	440	2.4	18,500	18,090	410	2.2	17,610	17,140	470	2.7

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology. Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

JULY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

STATE OF WASHINGTON = 5.0%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary July Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jul 90	Jun 90	Jul 89	Jul 90	Jun 90	Jul 89	Jul 90	Jun 90	Jul 89
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[1]	216,263	$521.09	$523.67	$507.02	39.9	40.5	40.4	$13.06	$12.93	$12.55
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,661	$467.31	$452.79	$457.06	40.6	40.5	39.3	$11.51	$11.18	$11.63
Primary Metal Industries	10,498	$567.91	$555.72	$518.68	42.7	42.1	41.1	$13.30	$13.20	$12.62
Fabricated Metal Products	10,007	$522.07	$520.94	$505.44	41.5	42.7	41.6	$12.58	$12.20	$12.15
Machinery	20,109	$428.85	$431.74	$381.02	39.2	39.5	37.8	$10.94	$10.93	$10.08
Food and Kindred Products	25,017	$369.00	$358.76	$371.14	36.0	37.1	37.3	$10.25	$9.67	$9.95
Chemical and Allied Products	4,694	$684.43	$665.60	$638.98	43.1	42.1	41.6	$15.88	$15.81	$15.36
Transportation Equipment	58,333	$654.69	$669.25	$645.17	41.7	42.6	43.8	$15.70	$15.71	$14.73
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	95,953	$650.63	$639.68	$640.13	37.5	36.7	37.9	$17.35	$17.43	$16.89
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	477,097	$289.10	$279.90	$269.01	31.7	31.1	30.5	$9.12	$9.00	$8.82

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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